THE POLITICAL FIELD.

HENDRICKS TO CHANDLER.

A Sharp Rejoinder to the Letter of the S retary of the Navy.

An Indianapolis telegram of the 14th says: Ex-Governor Hendricks has writ-ten the following in response to the letter of Secretary Chandler published in the Associated Press papers this morning:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 14, 1884. Hon. W. E. Chandler:

Sir,—I find in the newspapers this morning a letter to me from yourself, written yesterday and circulated through the Associated Press. You complain that I did you an injustice in an address to the people of this city made the evening before. In that address I urged that "we need to have the books in the Government offices opened for examination," and, as an illustration, I cited the case of a frandulent voucher in one of the bureaus of your Department. one of the bureaus of your Department and stated that, upon your testimony be fore a sub-committee of the Senate, it appeared that the frauds amounted to 263, 000; and is not every word of that true? You were brought before the committee and testified, as I stated. You admitted, under oath, that the sum of money lost amounted to \$63,000, but your defence smounted to \$65,000, but your defence was that the embezziement did not wholly occur under your administration, but that a part of it was under that of your predecessor. It seems to have covered the period from June 21, 1880, down to January 25, 1884, Does that help your case? You were at the head of the Department a year and nine months of that period and your predeces. months of that period and your predecessor about one year and ten months. He was in office at the payment of the first false voucher, on June 21, 1880, and up to April 17, 1882, when you came in and you continued thence until the last false voucher was paid, January 25, 1884. The period was almost equ div divided between yourself and your predecessor. How much of the 863,000 was paid out under yourself with the false of the false and how much under your predeces

and now haven inner your predecessor your letter does not show.

Ent, sir, upon the question that I was discussing, does it as ske any difference who was Secretary when the false vouchers were

I said that in cases like this, when frauds are conceeded in the vaults or in the books of the bepartment, the only remedy of the people is a change of the control so that the books and vouchers shall come under the examination of new and disinterested men. Po you thick I am answered when you are I was mixtured when men. No you table I am answered when you say I was mistaken in supposing that in this case the fractos were all under your administration, when, in fact, a part of them extended tack into that of your pre-

Why, sir, that makes your case worse.
For the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
the defalcation is large, but the more serious fact is that it could and did extend
through two administrations of the departthrough two administrations of the department, a period of nearly four years without

You testified that some inquiry was made and the conclusion was that while there were some suspicious circumstances, they ter a notice, verbal and in writing, you left the men in office. You did not oring the tronds to light nor the guilty parties to ishment. It was Government Detective Wood who discovered the frauds, and the Associated Press report says that Wood declared he would have no further dealings with your Department, but would press an investigation before Congress. But it becomes more serious as far as you

are individually concerned when the fact is considered that you had notice and took no sufficient action. The information upon which I spoke was from Washington, the 30th of last month, by the Associated Press, the same that brings me your letter. The A-sociated Press obtained its information either in your Department or from the inconserving committee. If you were not correctly reported that was the time for complaint and correction. You testified that the total of the auspicious vouchers discovered so far was about \$25,000, and that the money fraudulently obtained was in some instances divided between a watchment, in the deartment forcings, other man in the department, Carrigan, chie clerk, and Kirkwood, in charge of the se-

Now, what notice had you? According to the Associated Press report of your testimony you received a letter last year charging Carrigan, one of the parties, with to you and told you that Kirkwood and Carrigan were engaged in frauds. Did not that put you upon notice and investi-

What is your next excuse? Worse, if What is your next excuse! Worse, it possible, than all before. You say a large number of congressmen, including some gentlemen of great influence and position, recommended that the head of the bereau, Dr. Wales, should be relappointed. Members of Congress knew nothing of the featile, they had no amorticity to ters of Congress knew nothing of the frauds; they had no opportunity to knew. It was within your reach and duty. They were probably his per-sonal friends; you were his official superior. But, in fact, did you reinpoint superior. But, in fact, did you resimpoint him? I understand not. Perhaps the detective discovered the frauds too soon. But Dr. Waics was not one of the three guitty parties. He neither forged the vouchers not embezzled the money. His responsibility in the case is just the same as your own. He was the official superior of the three regues as you were of himself, as well as of them. Neither he nor yourself exposed the frauds or punished the parties.

as a case of politics. Addressing my neighbors I said that this and like cases admonish there to demand civil service reform in the removal of all from office who will not seek to promote it within the sphere of their offi-

BOLT OF REPUBLICAN WORKING-MEN.

The Third Assembly District Republican Club Declares for Cleveland and Hou-

Gricks.

The New York World says: The Young Men's Republican Club of the Third As-sembly District, which was formed last sembly District, which was formed assembly before disbanded because three fourths of the members were in favor of Cleveland and Hendricks. The members discussed in the charge of the control of the cont are crapleyed in stores and engaged in various trades and laboring pursuits. Some of the leading members recently began to show a strong anti-Blaine senti-ment, and at last Friday's meeting John Lyons, of No. 131 Mulberry street, a well-known active Republican in that district, deciared biniself for Cleveland, stating as his reason that he believed the interest of the workingmen demanded the election of the reform candidate. One after another of the members expressed the same convic-tions, and it became apparent that almost the entire club would flock to the Demoeratic standard. Before adjournment it was agreed to disband the Young Men's Republican Club of the Third Assembly District, and every member was returned

ing a Cleveland phalux, and before the lights were extinguished three fourths of the members had renounced their support of Biame and enrolled themselves as active members of an organization to be known as the Young Men's Democratic Club of the

the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Third Assembly District.

It was admitted by Edward Ryan, the treasurer of the former erganization, who declared to the reporter that he was still a Baline man, that the disruption of the club resulted from the semiment for Cleveland. John McLees, the financial secretary, said that "such had been the ta k," One young man said that a majority of the members man said that a majority of the members who renounced their Republican allegiance were "intelligent, housest workingmen," John Cassidy, a night-watchman, said: "I was a member of the Republican Club,

and have always voted the Republican ticket, but I have declared my preference or Cleveland, as did also John Lyons, Re bert E. Young, No. 199 Eim street; Felix O'Gorman, No. 215 Mulberry street, and several others. We have a temporary organization, with James Hastings, chafrman; Lyons, secretary; and O'Gorman, treasurer. We wilt organize permanently Thursday night, and will march in a body to the first Cleveland ratification meeting Most of us have always been Republicans but we will work and vote for Cieveland. "What occasioned this bolt of so many in one club?"

Well, we discussed the merits of different esndidates at our meetings informally, and investigated the allegations of Cleve-land's unfriendliness towards anti-monop-oly legislation. We made up our minds that had be signed the car-conductors' and drivers' bill it would have resulted in a redrivers' bill it would have resulted in a reduction of pay on the various lines, where some of our members were employed, to keep down the payroll that would otherwise be increased from the necessity of increasing the force of employes. Anybody knows that would be the natural consequence of cutting down the working hours on the lines. I don't think street-car companies would increase their pay-rolls if they could help it. Do you? I think they would have pald their men by the bour,

and a day's wages would have been much

"Does your membership increase?"
"Yes, our secretary is enrolling the names of Republicans who will join us. One employé of the Government will join our club." A RALLOT ON THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE SHOWS

CLEVELAND'S GREAT POPULABITY.

CLEVELAND'S GREAT POPULARITY.

The Produce Exchange has always been composed of a large majority of Republicans. Politics have never entered into its internal management, and its officers have frequently been Democrats. The present president is a Republican, and one of the governors of the Union League Club. But so many of the Republican members have declared for Cleveland that the Democrats in the grain trade yesterday challenged the Blaine men to a ballot to determine the relative strength of the two candidates. Two ballot-boxes were set up in the call room, and ballots bearing the names of Cleveland and Blaine were provided. The room, and ballots bearing the names of Cleveland and Blaine were provided. The boxes were only epen for an hour and a half, but over four hundred members of the grain trade cast their ballots. A registry was kept and none but members were allowed to vote. Charles Freeman and several assistants dis-tributed Blaine ballots and drummed up Blaine recruits, while Messrs. Kirkland. Blaine recruits, while Messrs, Kirkland, Ingersoll, Wood, Hebert, and Williams looked after Cieveland's interests. There was much interest taken in the affair by the Democrats, who entered the contest in a hearty, whole-souled manuer, but the hearty, whole-souled manuer, but the Blaine men, foreseeing defeat from the be-ginning, tried to pass the thing of lightly

ns a joke, Many Republicans voted for Cleveland. When the ballots were counted it was found that 274 were for Cleveland and only 140 for Blaine, a Cleveland majority of 124. The Cleveland men gave a cheer on the announcement of the result. The vote was telegraphed to Governor Cleveland as the expression of the grain trade of New York. An independent Republican remarked:
"There is much more enthusiasm on the
Exchange for Gleveland this year than
there was four years ago for Garfield.
Then, you remember, one of the most remarkable episodes of the campaign was the march of half the active members of the Exchange up Broad street to the Gar-field ratification meeting in front of the Sul-Treasury. David Dows, over eighty years old, marched at the head of the line. There will be no such demonstration this year in favor of Blaine."

The Press on the Nominees. Chattanooga Times: Taking bim all in all, Cleveland will be the strongest candi-date it was possible for the Convention to

Detroit Journal (Independent): Cieve land has shown the possession of honesty and good horse sense, and these elements will go a long way in making a good Presi-

dent. Washington Sunday Gazette (Independent Republican): If Clevetind can carry New York, and Hendricks Indiana, how can the Republicans succeed-unless they break the solid South?

Bangor (Me.) Commercial: Governor Cleveland is denounced by the Tammany-Hall spoilsmen and by their Republican echees as a "monopolist." In some respects this charge is true, Governor Cleveland enjoys a large monopoly of the confidence and respect of the people, and he will have a great monopoly of their votes in November.

Illinois State Register: The nomination of Governor Cleveland was a graceful re-sponse to the demand of the best sentiment of the party, which crystallized around him immediately after Mr. Tilden's letter of declination was given to the country, as he man above all others who was best fitted to wear the mantle of the Sage of Gra-

Kansas City Star (Independent): Clevehands city Star (Independent); Cleve-land, because of his independent and cour-specus course as Governor of New York, has wen the confidence of independent, thoughtful Republicars as well as the better class of citizens within his own party, and he will start in the campaign with a belief in the minds of most persons that his elec-tion is assured. tion is assured.

La Crosse Chronicle (Independent Demo erat): We have only time now to call at-tention to the record of Mr. Cleveland, whose nomination, as a rebuke to the time-serving and corrupt elements of Tammany Hall, ought to commend him to the consideration and support of any honest man in the nation as against James G. Blame, who is tattooed with the inclinecable record of corruption by his own party organs.

St. Joseph Gazette: So it is Cleveland. Well, let's elect him. He is a clean man. He mover wrote any Multigan letters. He the never wrote any Munigan letters. He is not tattooed. He could not, if he had ever been Speaker of the national House of Representatives, have sold his rulings to a railroad company. He has made a model Governor of New Tork in every respect exorable in the discharge of every official duty.

Memphis Appeat: The names of Cleve-land and Hendricks constitute an invinci-ble ticket and the people will raily to their support with an enthusiasm that will sweep everything before it. The pixtform is in perfect second with the canonized tra-ditions of the Democratic party.

Milwaukee Journal (Independent): The Democrate have improved upon the Repub-lican platform in the important matter of tariff reform. They could hold the further advantage in that their candidate for Presi-T have not thought of or considered this of the principle embodied in nearly every plank.

> Toledo Eee (Independent): The more we hear of Grover Cleveland and the clearer his good qualities are brought to view the better we like the man, and the stronger he is likely to develop with the people as his true character becomes known to them.

Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman: The nomina-tion of Grover Cleveland by the Democratic Convention at Chicago is one that will bring from every part of the country a shout of approval. He is known in every country of every state as a man of intellect, integrity, and the highest moral courage. His character, private and public is with-cut spot or blemish, and he may be called cut spet or blemish, and he may be called to the presidency with a confiding trust in jured.

Brooklyn Eagle: The drift of opinion in Brooklyn Lagle: the drift of opinion in Brooklyn upon the nominations made by the Detmocratic National Convention, as presented in the Eagle, represents almost every shade of sentiment to which the American voter is subject in times of political excitement. The thing that stands out most prominently in the atterances of our enterpred follow-downsmen is the marked most prominently in the utterances of our esteemed fellow-townsmen is the marked popularity of the nominee for the presidency. Governor Cleveland, since his entrance into public life, has always been personally regarded with favor in this city, and it is gratifying to observe that even the most extreme Republicans have not one word to utter against his personal character. It would appear that if there is any substantial Democratic disaffection it has not appeared upon the surface, while the pronounced attrade of the large number of Republicans who say they will support the reform Governor is an encourport the reform Governor is an encouraging indication of the growing inde-pendence of our voters.

What the state Papers say.

Wytheville Enterprise: The time to rebuke the fraud perpetrated by the Republean returning boards and electoral commission of that year has come. All feel it, and the Radical perty, with its tattooed man, may as well prepare for the coming judgment that will consign it to the shades of oblivion.

Petersburg Mail: Men born of the peo ple, from the people, and with the people, let us thank heaven the grand old Democratic party has named for its leaders tho whom the people can so honestly support.

New Yorkers who Withdrew Their

Offer to Back Blaine in the Pools. A Ba'timore special of the 14th says; some interest was excited here to-day by the publication in the New York tribinae of this morning of a dispatch from this city stating that George Cassidy, the wellor this morning of a dispate from the city stating that George Cassidy, the well-known saloon-keeper here, had said that he had in his safe, in packages of \$.00 each, the sum of \$10,000, which he was prepared to bet on Biaine's election. Political color was given to the matter by stating that Cassidy was a Democrat. It was also intimated that the money had been put up by sporting Democrats who lost heavily on Hancock. It is true that Cassidy is a Democrat, but aside from this fact the story is almost entirely false.

Asks d for en explanation to-day, Cassidy said: "It is not true that I had this money ready to bet yesterday. I did have it, though, several days ago. It was sent to me by parties in New York with orders to bet it against Cleveland. I arranged to place it, but the very next day came a telegram telling me not to bet a cent of it. It

gram telling me not to bet a cent of it. It is evident that Cleveland stock has gone up in the opinion of the persons who were so ready at first to back Blaine."

New York, July 15.—There were three darters in the first race at Monmouth Park to-day—one mile and three furiongs. Burnes won easily in 225; jack of Hearts second, Monitor the Company of the Park to the Company of the Park to the Park

Barnes won easily in 225‡; Jack of Hearts second, Monitor third.

Second race—selling allowances, three quarters of a mile—Cricket won easily by two lengths; Detective second, Little Savage third. Time, 1:16‡. The winner was sold for \$1,205.

Third race—Midsummer handicep, one mile—Little Mind won; Buckstone second. Thackeray third. Time, 1:44.

Fourth race—free handicap sweeptakes of one and a quarter miles—Euclid won easily in 2:104; Free Gold second, Royal Arch third.

Fifth race—selling allowance, one mile

Fifth race-selling allowance, one mile and a furlong—Hartford won by three lengths; Lutestring second, Lytton third. Time, 1:584. The winner was sold for Sixth race-handican hurdle-race, on

mile and three quarters-Marshall won; Glenaria second, Bully third. Time,

Inspection Fees of Steam Vessels.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) Washington, July 15 - Congress at the last session reduced the fee for the inspection of steam vessels from \$25 to \$10, to take effect at the beginning of the presen take effect at the beginning of the present fiscal year. A number of steamboat-owners, whose vessels were inspected before the 1st of July, left their certificates in the hands of the inspector, unpaid for, intending to take them out at reduced fees. Sectedary Folger has to-day issued a circular to the chief officers of customs, directing them to collect the old rate from all steam vessels whose certificates remained or hand. vessels whose certificates remained or hand unpaid, and which vessels were actually inspected prior to July 1st, and embodying the section of the new law under which the new rate is to be collected.

The Late Outrage by Alvatian Students

Bealin, July 15 — The French Ambassa dor here has been instructed to express to the German Government the regret of his Government at the action of the Alsacian students who vesterday tore down and burned the German flags displayed at the Hotel Continental in Paris, and to state that owing to the quickness with which the incident happened the police were unable to interfere in time to prevent it. The newspapers at Berlin urge the Government to demand reparation for the offence and the punishment of the students who par-

Paris, July 15.—Prince Hobenlohe, the German Ambassador, bas called at the Foreign Office on the subject of the insult offered here yesterday to the German flag

Convicted of Murder.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]
RALLIGH, N. C., July 15.—Joseph J.
Williams, who with John Poole was charged
with the murder of Willie Watkins on December 22, 1883, near Raleigh, was to-day, after a trial lasting a week, convicted of marrder. The testimony taken was to the effect that Williams was in love with Miss Watkins, and feeling a grudge against Joe Peebles, who was engaged to be married to her, persuaded Poole to go with him and kill Peebles. Seeing a man leave Miss Watkins's house Williams shot and killed him. The victim proved to be her cousin, Willie Watkins. Poole turned State's evidence. Much feeling was shown during the trial.

St. Louis Bemocrats Ratify. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
St. Louis, July 15.—The Democrats held

a ratification meeting on Old Tweith street market space, last right. A great crowd was present, and fireworks, music, and vigorous speaking made the scene an animated one. Among the speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Campbell, Congres men Brodhead (of St. Louis) and Hatch (o Hannibai), John O. Day (chairman of the Democratic State Committee), and several other prominent gentlemen from the city and country. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and the presidential ticket was received with loud and repeated ap-

Electric-Light Suits Decided.

NEW YORK, July 15,-Judge Ships filed his decision in favor of the defend-ants in the suit of the Brush Electric Company against the United States Electric Lighting Company, which has been on trial nearly four years. The suit was upon two principal patents of Charles T. Brush. which, it was claimed, covered the entir business of electric-arc lighting. One of the patents was withdrawn, and Judge Shipman decides the other to be invalid and dismisses the bill with costs as to both

Yellow-Fever in Mexico.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) City or Mexico, July 15.—The yellow-fever is quite bad at Guaymas, and several cases have appeared at Mazatlan. The people are fleeing from the latter place. The authorities of Hermosillo have put: quarantine on the Sonora railroad line. They examine every train and oblige the cars to be fumigated before allowing ther to pass. The fever this year appears to be confined to the Pacific coast. None has yet appeared at any of the Gulf ports.

Mexico's New President.

fBy telegraph to the Dispatch.] Crtv of Mexico, July 15, -The Elector College finished its session te-day, and followed by crowds with a military band proceeded to the residence of General Diaz inform him of his manimous election to the presidency. Patriotic speeches wer made and creat enthusiasm prevailed. Th bells of the city were rung for hours it honor of his election, General Diaz as sumes the duties of the office on Decem

Fatal Beller Explosion.

(By telegraph to the Disnatch.)
CHICAGO, July 15.—The Daily News's
Bloomington (Ind.) dispatch says: The
boiler at Carter's saw-mill, in the southwest part of this county, exploded last evening and blew the rails to atoms. Over a dozen men were is the structure at the time. John Carter, Wesley Carter, Wil-lism Graves, and G. Crever were instantly killed, and all the others were severely in

Death of an Aged Educator.

Beath of an Aged Educator.

[By telegraph to the Dispaten.]

Baltinore, July 15.—Mrs. A. Lincoln
Phelps died at her residence, in this city,
to-day, her ninety-first unniversary. Mrs.
Phelps was widely known as an educator,
the greater part of her life having been
upont as the head of female institutions of
tearning. Mrs. Phelps was formerly Miss
Hart, sister of the late Mrs. Willard, of the
Troy (N. Y.) E-mule Seminary. Troy (N. Y.) Female Seminary.

[By cable to the Dispatch.] GLASGOW, July 15.—Police here have ar rested a man named James Walker, who is suspected of being a dynamiter. He made a desperate resistance, and attempted to shoot and stab his captors. He had in his possession a revolver and belt of American manufacture filled with eartridges. Papers were also found upon his person giving the names of supposed dynamiters.

Fatal Row at a Colored Pic-Nic.

BALTIMORE, July 15.-A difficulty oc curred yesterday afternoon at the pie-nic of the Galilean Fishermen (a colored organization), at Irving Park, in Howard county, during which Rufus Thomas, of this city, was shot by George Washington. The wounded man was brought to this city and died to-day. Washington was arrested here this evening. arrested here this evening.

> Banking-House Failure. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Indianapolis, Ind., July 15.—The bank-ing house of Fleicher & Sharpe, the oldest financial institution in this city, did not open its doors this morning. A notice was osted on the doors stating that the sus pension was the result of inability to rea-lize on securities, and adding that the property, when converted, will be ample to pay all depositors.

Exports from New York.

New YORK, July 15.—The expor clusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending to-day were \$7.073,101, against \$6,556,593 for the pre-vious week. The total exports since Jan-uary 1st were \$168,866,431, against \$188,-763,095 for the same time in 1883.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WHANGTON, DEL., July 15.—The failure of Dawson Brothers, manufacturers of mills and mill machinery in this city, is announced. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets, \$14,000. The senior member of the firm has absconded.

Conference of Members of Parliamen (By cable to the Dispatch.)

LONDON, July 15.—A conference of the Conservative peers and members of the House of Commons was held at noon to-day at the Cariton Club. Lord Salisbury vigorously denounced Lord Wemys's proposed motion that the House of Lords consider and pass the franchise bill. Lord Salisbury said the House of Lords would stulify themselves if they entertained Lord Wemys's resolution, which was proposed on his own intitative. He urged the House of Lords to ignore all threats, and to firmly refuse to permit the franchise bill to pass its second reading until the Government should distinctly explain its plan for redistribution of seals in the House of Commons. The Earl of Jersey urged a compromise. Lord Wemys explained why he favored a compromise on the bill.

The meeting, by an almost unanimous vote, resolved to refuse to pass the franchise bill until the Government's plan for the redistribution of parliamentary seats should be submitted.

Cholern Notes.

Cholera Notes.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

Marsell.Les, July 15.—There were 35 deaths from cholera here last night.

Totlox, July 15.—The number of deaths in this city from cholera last night was 13. The disease is increasing in the adjacent counity.

LONDON, July 15.—The Austrian Government has asked the Porte to cooperate with it in the adoption of measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into Turkey and Austria. ODESSA, July 15 .- A quarantine of two

weeks has been established against vessels arriving from French Meditermean ports or other ports at which the cholera is known to prevail.

Lisnox, July 15.—During the cholera epidemic, vessels from infected ports are forbidden to land passengers or cargo at

any port in Portugal.

Paus, July 15. The report that the cholera had made its appearance at Lyons is denied. The Senate has passed the credit voted by the Chamber on Salurday for the relief of the cholera sufferers and for the suppression of the contagion.

Toulon, July 15.—There were seven deaths from cholera here to-day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Among the victims was the chief of police.

Reducing the Manufacturing of Cot-

ton Cloth. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] ATLANTA, GA., July 15 .- At 2 meeting to-day of the presiden's of the lar ton-mills here, running chiefly on three-yard sheeting, it was decided to reduce the production at least 25 per cent, by shutting down a part of each week.

Fast Trotting.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch,)
CHICAGO, July 15.—At the Chicago
Driving-Park meeting to-day Phallus trotted a mile in 2:13, beating the best stallion
record 14 seconds.

Apprehension Concerning the Cotton [Hy telegraph to the Dispatch.] MONTHEAL, July 15.—The condition of the cotton trade continues to cause much measiness in business circles. A gentle-nan who was sent to England has returned,

and it is understood that he finds it impos sible to ship cotton to that country, except-ing at such a sacrifice as would mean run to the shipper. A Proposed Address to the Queen.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)

London, July 15.—Earl of Cadogan, under the sanction of the Conservative caders, will move in the House of Lords Thursday that the House present an ad-dress to the Queen asking her to summon an autumn session of Parliament to consider the franchise question in conjunction with the question of redistribution of par-liamentary scats. The Government is not likely to accede to this request.

have telegraphed to the Khedive, implo-ring him to send troops to their assistance. They offer to pay the expenses of any force that may be sent to their relef.

Asking for Troops

High-Priced Pictures. LONDON, July 15.—The English Govern-

flers £70,000 for the Anseder Mado Royal Succession in Holland.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]
THE HAGUE, July 15,-The Dutch Cabinet has prepared a bill making the Queen regent if the King should die before the Princess Wilhelmina attains her majority.

[By cable to the Dispatch.] LONDON, July 15.—Lord Wemyss, finding that only six Conservative peers would support his motion in relation to the fran-chise bill, has decided to withdraw it from the consideration of the House of Lords.

The Franchise Rill.

The Vatiena and Secret Societies. ROME, July 15 .- The Vatican has issued

of bishops to denounce secret societies A NOVELTY IN MURDER. A Dargerous Method of Secret Killing by

an appendix to the Freemasonry encycli-cal suspending for one year the obligation

According to the Gazette des Hopitaux, a novel and dangerous mode of committing secret murder by poisoning was disclosed recently in the post-humous rapers of a de-ceased physician in Paris, who, in addition to his profession, had obtained high repute

as to rice logical expert.

Three years ago the wife of M. Verneuil,
to give the name of the inventor of this new
agua tofano, died in the congestive stage
of what was regarded by her medical etof what was regarded by her medical ettendants as an obstinate case of matarialfever. The symptons were unique in some
particulars. The cold stage of the paroxyam was not accompanied by the usual
muscular tremors, but these were slow,
creeking, torpid, and simultaneous, with
an apparent wandering of the senses,
while, in the fever that followed, the temperature rose to an extraordinary height,
and in her delirium the potient recited in
messured accents, without variation of
tone, a totally disconnected and incoherent
succession of words, as if reading from a
dictionary. The persoiration that succe ded this climax and closed the daily
attack was cold, clamny, and accompanied attack was cold, claimly, and accompanied by a grayish pallor, with a purplish tinge of the lips and deadly exhaustion.

These significant facts were regarded, however, by the physicians in consulta-tion—for this daring and scientific murder-er had the hardineod to bring in the ablest practitioners in Paris-as mere variations practitioners in Paris—as mere variations in the phenomena of the disease, which rapidly, but by regular staces, sapped the vital energies of the patient, and ended fatally on the twenty-eighth day. Not a passing zephyr of suspicion was exerted. It now appears, from a written statement left by Dr. Verneuil, that, in the practice of his profession, he had stumbled upon the fact that carbolic acid in its purest. the fact that carbolic acid in its purest form, which is often given as a remedy in malarial diseases, produces, when administered in double doses, in bland and non-irritant solution, a simulabland and non-irritant solution, a simula-ted intermittent fever so exact in its re-semblance to the true paroxysm as to de-ceive the most practiced eyes, its action being that of a potent narcotic poison, silent in its ravares and surely fatal in its results. Almost odorless when freed from impurities, imparting nether taste nor taint impurities, imparting nether taste nor taint to a cup of tea or collee, and sufficiently soluble in hot water, the Doctor had no difficulty whatever in administering the daily quantity required; and but for the confession he left behind for the benefit and guidance of members of the profession, he benevolently stated, the memory of his evil deed would have perished with its perpetualor.

Dr. Verneuil assigns no motive for the murder in this brief but remarkable document, but adds that no specific antidote for the polson has yet been discovered; no test of its presence in the system, and that no conviction could be secured, therefore, in a case of carbolic acid poisoning. In this, as American practitioners could have informed him, the accomplished criminal was mistaken. Ammonia is a specific an-tidote for the presents operation of the tidote for the narcotic operation of the drug, and a specific test of its presence in minute quantities by imparting a faint blue tinge.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC-JULY 18. 1884.

PORT OF RICHMOND, JULY 15, 1884. Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, New York, nerel andise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co.

meret-audise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co-saynth.
Steuner Ashland, Tunnill. Phitadelphia, Imer-chandise and passengers. J. W. McCarrick, agent-schooner Munie smith, Aery, Boston, coal, Chetapeake and Ohlo rallway.
Schooner A. H. Leanding, Lee, Bermu'a Hun-dreds, te finish loading popular wood for Phila-delphia vessel; Curtis & Parker. POST OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, JULY 15, 1884.

THE OPIUM GEHENNAH.

aperience of a Man Who Has Smok

Experience of a Man Who Has Emeked the Drux Ten Years-No Salvation for One Who Once Soccumbs to the Habit. [San Francisco Post.]

"Representative Bodd's opium bill is a good one, and I hope it will pass," he said, as he leaned against a lamp-post and gazed down the street. "I bave smoked opium for ten years, and no hell could hold the torments that would pile upon me if I could not get it; but to know that another ounce of the sinff would never come ashore in America, I would willingly suffer them. They preach of the tide of alcohol that is washing away hearthstones, and carrying desolation to happy homes, and of the loving wife who sees her fond husband trying to unlock the gate-latch with his watch-key. I could show you mothers by the dozen in this city who are looking on while their sons and even oaughters are being drugged to the grave, with the blush of youth yet on their cheeks, by opium. Liquor is debilitating, and it deprayes and causes roin, but the man who is a drunkard to-day may cease to drink forever te-morrow. Not so the habitual opium-smoker. Where there is one who quits the vice ten hundred are buried from it. The evil is spreading, not only on this coast, but through the East, and wherever the Chinese go it will follow.

"In this city there are at present, I may say without exaggeration, between 5,000 and 6,000 white opium-smokers, to say nothing of those who take it in other states and use kindred drugs. Of these there are at least forty who are considered respectable more that they are vicquist. Two years ago there were a lady and her two daughters living in an elegant mansion on Van Ness avenue who were addicted to the use of opium in the pipe, and one of the daughters had a perfect mania for it. The mother had begun the use of the stuff to cure the neuralgia. She cured the neuralgia, but she has never been cured of the antidote, and she hever will. Many contract the habit by using opium as a medicant. A wealthy lady in this city began smoking ordun as a remedy for corpulency three

she has never been cured of the antidote, and she never will. Many contract the habit by using opium as a medicant. A wealthy hady in this city began smoking opium as a remedy for corpulency three years ago. She weighed 250 pounds when she started. She weighed 250 pounds when she started. She weighed 250 pounds when she started. She weighed 250 now, and can't quit. Using opium as a remedy for discusse is like taking an antidote for smoking. The cure is worse than the adment. I began taking an antidote a couple of years ago, and I have two habits now—the antidote habit and the opium habit. Scalled antidotes are merely substitutes, and they are often worse than the opium. A man may give up opium for morphine, or he may find a friend in liquor, if he is not too odd in the vice, but whatever he does, he must give his system an equivalent for the drug he quits. Can't an old smoker quit? Weil, that depends altogether on the kind of a man he is physically, and what kind of a will he has. Even tobacco, which is over 100 per cent, milder than opium, takes such a hold on men who are oth rwise mentally strong that they are its layer. If they were depressed of their heads.

opaum, takes such a hold on men who are otherwise mentally strong that they are its slaves. If they were deprived of their to-baceo they would be nervous and irritable, and incapable of even digesting their food properly. They can't quit. To bacco is a part of their existence. If this is so, what can you think of a man who uses a drug 125 times stronger than to bacco; men, toe, who oftentimes are not naturally endowed with a surples of brain power? Yet these very to bacco-consumers would mercilessly deprive the unfortunate of opium, and tell him he ought to quit his association with a hydra, when a seipent with a single fang is him he ought to quit his association with a hydra, when a sei pent with a single fang is the inseparable companion of their own being. I am not bloodthirsty; but if I saw a man coming toward me who I knew would take opium away from me I would kill him quicker than I would a mad-dog. Ain't if the very essence of good government that a vice which takes such possession of a man should be 'nipped in the Budd,' as it were? I don't believe the importation of opium to this country can be entirely stepped. Those who are its victims now will get it, as their lives depend upon it; but such terrible remedies may be set upon the more terrible evil as to keep those who

[By cable to the Dispatch.]
CAIRO, July 15.—Citizens of Dongala the more terrible evil as to keep those where unnocent of its toils from falling and m.

Budd's bill probibits the importation of

\$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than

law should not pass, and passed, there is no reason why a strict enforcement of its provisions should not be made. The class that uses oplum is not of a character that could place any obstacle in the way of its passage. Its provision allowing the im-portation of the drug for medical uses make it possible for these already its victims to get it in that form, and their hardship will to get it in that form, and their nardship will thereby be lessened to a degree, while the dangers of others falling into the vice will be incomputably lessened. In 1880 there were 80,670 victims of the opium habit in the restrict to a degree, while the vice will be restricted that the vice will be restricted that where the property of the three that the country. There we now over 7500,000, and on the text, the country of make a purchase of the climans of the make a purchase of the climans of the three that the country of make a purchase of the climans of the country of make a purchase of the climans of the country of the look around and see the wrecks I see to-day, or I might not have been where I am. Then I was a young rooster tending bar, and I had a wife I thought a lot of. She died of consumption, and I tried to drown my meiancholy in liquor. One day, after I had been drunk for about a week, a 'friend' brought me to an opium joint in China-town. After that I let whiskey alone and began smoking. I had no doubt but I could quit when I wanted to. I never doubted my ability to quit until I tried and failed. I have been trying now for five years, and have come to the conclusion that ers, and have come to the conclusion that years, and have come to the conclusion that the oplum-pipe and I are wedded. And I want to tell you one thing: When you see a young man, or an old one, who can quit any vice he has whenever he wants to, you can bet he is stuck, because he hasn't got the sand to want to."

Vienna's Monopoly of the Waliz.

(From the English Illustrated Mazazine.) M. dern. waltz music comes almost e

ely from Vienna. Chopin, indeed, is ally composer not of Viennese origin has written perfect waltzes. Some of Viennese waltz-makers were not, it is born at Vienna. Gung'l, for instance, a Hungarian. But the composer is some-sformed by his audience, and at Vienna bestormed by his audience, and at vienta cautiful waltz is more readily appreciated an elsewhere. Lanner, Labitzky, and e Strausses all belonged by birth or by loption to Vienna. For the last sixty ars all Europe has danced to the music waltzes by some member of the Strauss mily; by Johann Strauss, the elder, or dean Strauss, the younger, or by one of e brothers of this younger Johann. Schooner Lavinia Campbell, Franklin, Boston.
Salledo.
Steamer Guyandotte, Kelly, New York, merchandise and passengers. G. W. Allen & Co., agents. Schooner Lucy Grabam, Price, Boston, coll. Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

of this is given by the comparative failure of far greater composers, such as Donizetti and Veril, who have both written formal waltzes, the former in the third act of "Don Pasquale," the latter in the first act of "La Traviata.

THE RECOKLYN BRIDGE Working Like a Charm-Not a Wire in the

Big Bridge Unsound-As Safe a Road as Brondway. "Those are massive towers, are they not?" said Bridge-Superintendent Martin to a New York Mail and Express reporter as he pointed with evident pride to the great pile of masonry visible from his office window, on Sonds street, Brooklyn, and over which the huge cables that support the great bridge are strong.

"Well," continued he, "solid as they look and are, had Mr. Roebling caused the erds of the main cables to be made fast

erds of the main cables to be made fast where they run over the saddles in the towers, not only would the bridge have been a failure, but it would have been a death-trap through which thousands would

death-trap through which thousands would have been precipitated to the streets below or into the waters of the river."

"Has there ever been a sufficient crowd conceptrated at one point to have broken the towers by their weight were it you that the wires were mounted on the saidles?"

"Yes, sir, on several occasions. A notable one was when the De Long funeral was passing over. The procession after leaving the solidly-built part of the bridge on the New York side street, the short size and leaving the solidly-built part of the bridge on the New York side struck the short such pension span just west of the towers. Few people were on the main bridge, all naving flocked to the point of the procession. The consequence was that the short suspension span deflected considerably—so much so that had the cables been fast in the towers the latter would have cracked like a nutshell under a horse's hoof, and in their fall would have sent hundreds of souls to join De Long over the dark river of death."

"In what way does the 'saddle' relieve the strain, and what is it?"

"The saddle is an immense block of steel rounded on one side and flat on the other. The rounded side is grooved, and in this prove reast the cables. Too flat side states are the strain and the side is grooved, and in this prove reast the cables. Too flat side states are the strain and the side is grooved, and in this prove reast the cables. Too flat side states are the state of the shorts subject to the climate; that alone is a host against superior European will do good. An imitantaneous emancipation is as bad or considerable. Too flat side states are the same of the same of the most curious, though not in its consequences the most grave, evidence was in his public curious, though not in its consequences the most grave, evidence was in his public unious, though not in its consequences the most grave, evidence was in his public unious, though not in its consequences the curious, though not in its consequences the most grave, evidence was in his public unious, though not in its consequences the curious, though not in its consequences.

"The science of an immense block of steel rounded on one side and flat on the other. The rounded side is grooved, and in this groove rests the cable. The flat side has rollers fascened to it as close as possible, and the whole affair rests on a finely planned and closely graduated steel block inheaded in the masonry. Over this block in the sidelic glides cest or west as the strain demands, always keeping the direction of the whites must keep up adequate numbers of whites must keep up adequate numbers of mane's, always keeping the direction of the strain on the tower perpendicular with the plamb of the tower, though, of course, slightly to the east or west, as the case may be. At the De Long funeral tie raovement was three eighths of an inch to the west."

Wantes must keep up adequate numbers of the melves, of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing to the course, and, above all, that every roving missionary be expelled from their converges to the course of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the course, and, above all, that every roving missionary be expelled from their converges to the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the course, and a strict the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the course, and the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the strictest military discipline and headlong courage, with a coasing the coarse of the "Dees not the heat have considerable

effect on the wires?"

"It does. by the elongation of the main wires in summer the deflection of the arch of the bridge is fully three and a half feet, and if the iron truss-work were met solidly what was described as one of the most was described as one of the most was described as one of the most summer the deflection of the arch of the properties of the most summer than the properties of the most summer than the properties of the most summer than the properties of th and if the fron truss-work were met solidly below the bridge in the centre of it, the deflection would cause a hump or break in the causeway; but to provide against this ction occurs. "Have many repairs been required this

spring after the exceptionally severe weather of last month? Did not the frost try the

THE KURDS OF ASIA MINOR. Their Predatory Habits-A Raid Upon the

Merchants of Farkin.

The complaints which reach Constantinople of the lawless deeds of the Kirds are now happily much less frequent than they were a year or so ago, writes a correspondent of the New York Herald. In spite of all its difficulties the Ottoman Government has been steadily making brackway in its task of establishing order in its custern provinces. The nomad tribes have more than once learned to their sorrow that the Sultan has a long arm to punish offenders, and so have become more chary of starting on the warpath. Still, however, they grow restless from time to time. They are born freebooters, and the old Adam is so strong in them still that occasionally the itening desire to nesses the most of their sorrow and the old Adam is so strong in the scaling made a citizen of the consecution of the scaling made a citizen of the consecution of the case of the Kirds are resolved a particular bonor lately in being made a citizen specific last 6 of scaling and their revolutionary, spirit to that excess as to cut off the heads of their fixing and Queen, then, indeed, would England Queen, then, indeed, would engage describe and Queen, then, indeed, would England Queen, then, indeed, would engage then, indeed, would engage then, indeed, would engage the heads of their Ring and Queen, then, indeed, would engage the heads of their Ring and Queen, then, indeed, would engage the would engage the would engage the would engage the heads of the entire and of the nations, yet the pland in the heads of their Ring and Queen then, indeed, would describe and described and described and described and the mations any opium except that used for medical purposes, and imposes a fine not exceeding tive years, or both. The possession of the drug will be prime facie evidence of guilt. There is no reason in the world why this the way of its wing the impact chary of starting on the warwing the impact chary of starting on the warwing the impact chary of starting on the warpath. Still, however, they grow restless from time to time. They are born freebooters, and the old Adam is so strong in them still that occasionally the itening desire to possess themselves of their neighic, while the ten to possess themselves of their neighbors' goods is greater than their fear of the
suthority of the Turk. The social laws of the Kurds especially are not those of civilization. To paraphrase the historic entry in the Tichborne claimant's diary, their ideas
increases moke
the wave of its
from time to time, They are born freethe still, however, they grow restless
from time to time. They are born freethe still, however, they grow restless
in the still that occasionally the itening desire to possess themselves of their neighthe vice will
in his eighty-fourth year, received a partenlar honor lately in being made a citizen
of London.

An exchange says: The excellent and
venerable Earl of Shaftesbury, now well
the historic plantace of the still his eighty-fourth year, re

empty-handed, quietly waylaid all persons returning from the fair in their direction, plcking up booty, it is said, to the extent of some £200.

How the Swordfish Are Caught. [Hartford (Coan) Times, July 10.1 There are lively times now at swor ng off No-Man's Land and Block Is ordfish-

This however, is not a sport in which a novice can take part. Great experience and skill are required. Your true sword-risherman can't afford to have its luck spoil-ed by the bungling antics of ambilious and ed by the bungling antics of ambitious and over-confident mateurs. Everything must proceed just right. The swordish, a huro fellow, does not show himself, like a pornotse, by jumping out of the water, nor by "blowing" like a whale. He goes, however, near the surface, and to a sharp and educated eye he shows one sharp pointed finsomething like a shark's—just breaking the surface of the water. It is a very inconspicuous object, and would be overlooked by any but an experienced eye. But the lookout who is stationed aloft on the mast will see it at an incredible distance some Johann Strauss, the elder, or Johann Strauss, the younger Johann. Among other groundless accusations brought against the English by Heine (who, however, became reconciled to us before he died) is that of being unable to waltz in time to the music of Strauss. It was on the authority of Johann the elder, that Heine made this charge, which in the present day will be received with incredulity. That the Strausses possessed, and that the younger members of the family still possess, a special aptitude for waltz composition amounting almost to genius, can scarcely be denied, and negative proof

lanced to death at any hour. It is said ferty or fifty of these fish are brought into Newpert every day. They measure in some parts of the world from ten to sixteen feet in length, but on the New England ceast they seldom exceed 7 or 8 feet (not measuring the sword), and weigh 390 to 500 pounds. The sword, a curious hony extension of the upper jaw, is 3 or 4 feet long, and is a very formidable weapon. With it the fish successfully attacks the largest wholes, and even thrusts it through several thicknesses of plank in a ship's bottom. A swordfish last summer attacked a man who was bathing in the Gulf of Callfornia, and came very near killing him before he could get ashore—where he felt, wounded and bleeding. Vessels from the Vineyard Sound bring these fish to New London by the cargo. The flesh is solid London by the cargo. The flesh is solid like old mess pork, and excellent when fried, but rather dry. But it is the sport and excitement of capturing the fish that makes swordfishing the most captivating of all fishing—though it is actually particiall fishing—though it is actually pated in by but comparatively trained hands.

KING WILLIAM IV.

Mounted the Threne.

In nearly everythme that he did before he became King the Duke of Clarence appears to have overrated his powers, and where his action was not mischlevous it was apt to be ridiculous. Of this the most curious, though not in its consequences the

missionary be expelled from their conver-sation, and that they be immersed in ulit

rambling, "inconclusive, and unargumentative speeches ever delivered," urging that, as France had set the example of cutting off the heads of their king and queen, it was not at all improbable that the same system might be adopted in other countries, and Europe might exhibit the extraordi-mry spectacle of thrones without kings and kings without heads. As to any alarm for safety of their country, he deprecated the idea of it, so long as his gallant brother was at the head of the army, who, no doubt, before the end of the ensuing camer of fact mouth? Did not the frost try the wires?"

"The only repairing we have found necessary is a replanking of the carriageway, which naturally soon wears out. Not a wire or strand was found unsound, though a most thorough examination was made when spring opened. In fact, the bridge is working like a charm, and, according to the calculations of the Roeblings, it is as safe a read-way to-day as is Broadway or Fifth avenue."

THE KUEDS OF ASIA MINOR.

paign, would drive the French back into ther own territory, and force them to sue further was the force in rogal convened that the war was highly popular with the recolle of the country, who were more than desirous to protect their blessed constant of French regicides, who have proved in the royal prother, would soon be made to answer for the snormity of their crime. The English people he knew to be brave, generating the country of the province of the country. paign, would drive the French back into ous, and loval, and although he would not re-commend the general principle of inter-vention in the efficient of other nations, yet when they carried their revolutionary

welfare of the human race." He expressed the highest appreciation of the new distinction conferred upon him, and concluded by saying that he hoped the newspapers, when they came to record his doings at his death, would not forget to do not have a specific to the human race." He expressed the human race." He expressed the highest appreciation of the new distinction conferred upon him, and concluded by saying that he hoped the new distinction of the new distinction conferred upon him, and concluded by saying that he hoped the new distinction conferred upon him, and concluded by saying that he hoped the new distinction conferred upon him, and concluded by saying that he hoped the new distinction conferred upon him, and concluded by saying that he hoped the new distinction conferred upon him, and concluded by saying that he hoped the new steady. Pork firm; new mess, spot, \$16.50. Middles nominal; long clear, \$8.25. Lard opened a shade better, but closed easy; western steam, spot, \$7.40. Freights firm.

OF PURE INDIGO DYE. SACK OR FROCK STYLE,

AT 89.15.

These goods are worth \$12 a suit. We made up

THEY WILL FIT ANY SIZE MAN.

A. SAKS & CO., ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS

1013 MAIN STREET. OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE

STOCKS AND BONDS. The New York Markets Strong and Higher-The Richmond Board.

The Richmond Beard.

New York, July 15.—The stock market opened strong on the prompt denial of further failures in the dry-goods trade, and as the day advanced became buoyant. There were heavy purchases by prominent operators, and brokers reported increased orders from the smaller class of traders. The crop reports were also very favorable, and an improvement of jady was recorded. Vanderbilts, Grangers, Lackawanns and Pacific Mait being the features. Speculation continued strong until after 2 P. M., when New York Central fell off on reports of trouble in the Trunk-Line pool over the distribution of percentages. The remainder of the list declined Jalt. In the final sales there was a recovery of Jaf, and the market closed firm. Compared with yesterday's closing, prices are 424 higher, except Texas Pacific, which, is 1 lower. Sales, 203,000 shares.

Denver and Rio Grande 9
 Erie
 31

 Lake Shore
 74

 Louisville and Nashville
 27
 New York Central 1011
Norfolk and Western preferred 224
Northern Pacific preferred 111
Northern Pacific preferred 445 Pacific Mail.... Reading 24 Richmond and Alleghany 24 Richmond and Danville 32 Richmond and West Point Terminal. 14
 Rock Island
 108

 St. Paul
 69

 St. Paul preferred
 104

 Texas Pacific
 9

 Union Pacific
 33

 Wabash Pacific
 6

 Wabash Pacific preferred
 13

 Western Union
 54

BALTIMORE. BALLIMORE, July 15.—Virginia 6's, con-sol, 54; past-due coupons, 261; new 10-40's, 51; new 3's, 52. Bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. Tuesday, July 15, 1884.

Sales—First Board.—20 Petersburg railroad at 21; 3,000 Richmond and Danville railroad, 1890, at 102. Bid. Asked. STATE SECURITIES. Vurginia 10-40's..... 32 Virginia consols.....

 Virginia peelers
 37

 Virginia new 3's
 52

 North Carolina 6's
 105
 CITY BONIS.

Petersburge......100 21

Richmond and D......100 30 Richmond and A.....100 2

AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, VA., July 15, 1884. OFFERINGS. WHEAT.—White, 576 bushels, Red. 6,070 bushels, Total, 6,646 bushels, Conn.—White, 2,500 bushels, Mixed.

Witexx.—White, 50 bushels very good on private terms; 22 bushels good at 50 km, 1,457 bushels very good to brime Longberry at \$1 to \$1.65; 2,650 bushels common to prime Shortberry at 75c. CORN.-White, 1,500 husbels very good

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

on private terms.
OATS.-28 bushels very good winter at

FLOUR.

We quote: Fine, \$2.50@\$3; superfine, \$0.632.75; extra, \$4.75.84.90; family, \$1.90@\$5.25; Patent family, country, \$5.50@\$6.50. Market very dull.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. New York, July 15.—Cotton easy; sules, 1.118 bales; uplands, 11c.; Orleans, 114c.; consolidated net receipts, 237 bales; experts to Great Britain, 6,099 bales. Southern flour quiet. Wheat—Spot a trifle lower; ungraded white, 93c.; No. 2 red. July, 974c. Corn white, 93c.; No. 2 red, July, 974c. CornSpot †aic. higher; ungraded, 47a62c.;
No. 2 July, 594a60c. Oats †aic. higher;
No. 2, 354c. Hops steady. Coffee—Spot
fair; Rio steady at \$10; No. 7 Rio, spot,
§8.35; July, \$8.25. Sugar dull and unchanged; fair to good refining, 5a54c.;
refined quiet. Molasses steady. Rice firm.
Cotton-seed oil, 31c. for crude, 36a41c. for
refined. Rosin steady. Turpentine firmer

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—Southern steady and active; western easier and dull; southern red, 97c.a21; southern amber, 98c.a21.02; No. 1 Maryland, 99a99fc.; No. 2 western winter red, spot and July, 95ia95fc. Corn—Southern higher; western steady and dull; southern white, 75a75c.; southern yellow, 65a65c. Outs steady and quiet; southern 65a66c. Oats steady and quiet; southern, 36a40c.; western white, 38a40c.; mixed, 35a 38c.; Pennsylvania, 36a40c. Provisions steady and quiet. Whiskey steady at 31.15.

demand. CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, July 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and higher; new No. 2 red, 87a59c. Corn stronger; No. 3 mixed, 53c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Pork quiet and firm at \$16.25. Lard quiet at 6fc. Whiskey steady at \$1.07. Sugar unchanged. Hogs firm; common and light, \$4.25a\$5.40. LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, July 15 .- Grain very quiet.

Other articles unchanged. Freights in fair

Most No. 2 red, new, SasSe, Corn-No. 2 mixed, 55c. Oats-No. 2 mixed, 34c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, \$16.50. Bacon-Shoulders, 64c.; clear rib, 94c.; clear, 94c. Lard-Steam leaf, 9c. ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, July 15 .- Flour unchange Sr. Louis, July 15.—Flour unchanged, Wheat unsettied and a shade easier; No. 2 red, 85a86c, cash, 84ja85jc, July. Corn a fraction better; 46a46jc, cash, 46ja46jc, July. Oatst higher and slow; 31¢c, bid-cash, 28ja28jc, July. Whiskey steady at \$1.06. Pork quiet; jobbing, \$16a16.25, Bacon easier and irregular; long clear, 8ja8jc, Lard nominally \$7.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

July 15.—Flour unchanged.

Wheat opened stronger and closed inic.
above yesterday; \$2a824c. July. Corn
dull and steady at 51a514c. Oats irregular
and fairly active; cash. 294c.; July. 294a
304c. Pork dull and 25a50c. higher; cash.
§16a817; July. \$23.50. Lard weak, declined 5c., and closed steady: cash. \$7.05;
August, \$7.024a87.124. Whiskey, \$1.10.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUREE, July 15. — Plour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1. cash and July, 82ic. Corn strong; rejected, 49c. bid. Oats steady: No. 2, 31ic. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, \$16 cash and July. Lard—Prime steam, \$7.10 cash and July. Hogs quiet at \$5a\$5.50.